



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 21, 1926

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
THUGGERY AND MURDER
HAPPYLAND TO OPEN
ACCIDENT PREVENTION CONFERENCE
THE REAL ISSUE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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CHINESE
CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN
DANISH
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Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Willgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1926

No. 16

American Labor Movement

By Helen G. Norton, Instructor in Journalism, Brookwood

XIV. DURING AND AFTER THE WAR.

(Based on Perlman's History of Trade Unionism in the United States.)

When the World War broke out in Europe in 1914, the American labor movement was in a rather depressed state. There had been a good deal of unemployment the winter before, and summer had not improved conditions much. The long-drawn-out struggle in the Colorado coal mines was dragging to an unsuccessful end. There was only one score upon which labor could feel hopeful—politics. Labor had pretty generally supported the Democratic party in 1912, and so was in position to demand favors. The things the Federation urged most were the exemption of labor unions from the operation of anti-trust legislation, and the lessening of interference by the Federal courts in labor disputes through injunction proceedings. The Clayton Act, declaring that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" and specifying that labor organizations should not be construed as illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, was passed at this time.

The government also did another service for labor at this time, though perhaps an unintentional one, through publicity arising from public hearings conducted by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The hearings, which were conducted by the chairman, Frank P. Walsh, centered around the Colorado outrages and served to popularize the trade union cause from one end of the country to another. The reports of the commission did not amount to much from a practical standpoint, but they had an agitational value for labor. For the first time in the history of the United States the employing class seemed to be arrayed as a defendant before the bar of public opinion. Also it was for the first time that a commission representing the government not only unhesitatingly pronounced the trade union movement harmless to the country's best interests but raised it to the dignity of a needed institution.

War Prosperity.

The first industries to feel an improvement in industrial conditions due to the war in Europe were those which made munitions. The International Association of Machinists made a 50 per cent gain in membership in 1916. The greater part of the new membership came from the "munition towns" such as Bridgeport, Conn., and these became a center of a successful eight-hour movement in which women workers, newly brought into the industry, took the initiative.

By the middle of 1916 war prosperity was in full swing. Cost of living was rising rapidly and movements for higher wages became general. Common labor got a larger share than usual of prosperity because the war had stopped the arrival of immigrant labor.

This year also witnessed the most spectacular move for the eight-hour day in American history—the joint eight-hour demand by the four railway brotherhoods—the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen.

Workers will recall the apprehension all over the country when the brotherhoods declined the proposal for arbitration advanced by employers and threatened to tie up the whole transportation system of the country by a strike on Labor Day. To avert a general strike at a time when the coun-

try was threatened with trouble on the Mexican frontier and with the unsettled submarine controversy with Germany ready to flare up any moment, President Wilson went before Congress and asked for the enactment of an eight-hour law for train operatives without a reduction in wages, leaving the question of overtime open for settlement. The Adamson Act was passed as a result.

Adamson Act.

The Adamson Act was later declared unconstitutional, but in the meantime the brotherhoods had signed an agreement accepting the provisions of the law regardless of the outcome of the court decision. The declaration of war against Germany came a few days later (April 6, 1917).

The position of the Federation had been set forth by the national officers of the chief unions a few days earlier than that when it became apparent that war was inevitable. They pledged the labor movement and the influence of labor organizations unreservedly in support of the government in case of war. Whereas, they said, in all previous wars, "the rights, interests and welfare of workers had been autocratically sacrificed for the slogan of national safety," in this war "the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage earners." Such recognition would imply first, representation on boards and agencies determining policies of national defense and controlling publicity. Second, that "service in government factories and private establishments, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards." Third, that the government's demands of sacrifice of their "labor power, their bodies or their lives" be accompanied by "increased guarantees and safeguards," the imposing of a similar burden on property and the limitations of profits.

War Gains.

The war proved a great opportunity for organized labor, for heretofore the American Federation of Labor had had to stake everything upon the power to organize, and the war gave it that power. This right to organize was embodied in a code of rules by the Taft-Walsh Labor Board for the guidance of relations of labor and capital during war time, along with the basic eight-hour day and the right to a living wage. The right to strike, which British labor had been forced to give up, was left unmolested and remained a permanent threat hanging over slow-moving officials and balky employers. The only restriction accepted by labor was a promise not to strike until all other means of settlement had been tried.

The Federation was given representation on the National Council of Defense, the Emergency Construction Board, the Fuel Administration Board on the Woman's Board, the Food Administration Board, and finally on the War Industries Board. The last named board was during the war the recognized arbiter of the country's industries, all labor matters being handled by its labor representatives. The Department of Labor which in war emergency could rightly be considered the Federation's arm in the administration, was placed in supreme charge of general labor administration. But perhaps the strongest expression of the official recognition of the labor movement was offered by President Wilson when he took time from his pressing business in Washington to

journey to Buffalo in 1917 to address the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Labor standards were recognized in plants under Federal control, and when the government took over the railways on January 1, 1918, it created three boards of adjustment on the identical principle of a full recognition of labor organizations.

Railroads.

The taking over of the railroads by the government revolutionized the railway labor situation. Under private ownership, the four brotherhoods alone had enjoyed benefits. Under government control the shopmen, yardmen, maintenance of way men, clerks and telegraphers, and even common labor, came in for an increase in wages, and all discrimination against union men was done away with.

The National War Labor Board also pressed policies of recognition of trade unionism and standards upon other industries. The packing industry, which had been non-union since a disastrous strike of 1904, was reorganized after 60,000 employees had gone on strike, although the unions again lost their hold in 1921.

What the aid of the government in securing the right to organize meant to the strength of trade unionism may be derived from the following figures:

	Union Membership	
	1917	1919
Meat cutters and butchers...	10,000	66,000
Boilermakers	31,000	85,000
Blacksmiths	12,000	28,000
Railway clerks	7,000	71,000
Machinists	112,000	255,000
Maintenance of way	10,000	54,000
Railway carmen	39,000	100,000
Railway telegraphers	27,000	45,000
Electrical workers	42,000	131,000

The trades here enumerated—mostly related to shipbuilding and railways—accounted for the

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greater part of the total gain in membership of the American Federation of Labor from two and a half million members in 1917 to over three and a third million in 1919.

Post War Prosperity.

The first three months after the armistice, everyone looked for a set-back in business conditions. When prosperity even greater than during the war came instead, the trade unions resumed their offensive, unrestrained by any other than strictly economic conditions. As a matter of fact, in spite of frequent increases, wages had barely kept pace with the soaring cost of living. Through 1919 and the first half of 1920, profits and wages were going up by leaps and bounds. Success in gaining the 44-hour week was especially notable in clothing, building, printing and the metal trades. The same could not be said, however, of the three basic industries—steel, coal and railways. In steel the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week continued as before for half the workers, and unions were preparing for a battle with the "Steel Trust." On the railways and in coal mining the unions now began to encounter opposition from an unexpected quarter—the government.

When in the summer of 1919 the railway shopmen demanded an increase in their wages, which had not been raised since the summer of 1918, President Wilson practically refused the demand, urging the need of a general deflation but binding himself to use all the powers of the government immediately to reduce the cost of living.

Employers in general were complaining of increased labor unrest, a falling off of efficiency in the shop and looked askance at the rapid march of unionization. Many of them became aware of the need of a more "psychological" handling of their men and instituted schemes of representation outside of trade unions, which the trade unions dubbed "company unions."

A Year of Strikes.

A partial showdown came in the autumn of 1919. Three great events which came close together helped to clear the situation: the steel strike, the President's Industrial Conference and the strike of the soft coal miners. The steel strike, as will be vividly remembered, failed. It lacked the backing of the government, and although there was no violence, yet a large part of the country's press pictured the strike as an American counterpart of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia.

In the miners' strike, although they eventually gained an increase in wages, injunctions were issued against the continuance of the strike under a war emergency act by the same administration that had given the unions so many advantages during the war.

The railroads came back into private hands on March 1, 1920, and there immediately ensued a series of drastic cuts in wages and positions. The building industry in 1921 and 1922 went through one of its periodic upheavals against regulations imposed by the unions, and open-shop movements were started in many cities.

THUGGERY AND MURDER.

In spite of the despicable tactics being employed by the agents of the open shop in this city, both the molders and the carpenters are making steady progress in their fight to maintain union conditions in their respective fields. After a most vicious fight lasting more than three years the Industrial Association has only been able to force eight foundries in the Bay district to desert the union shop, while more than a hundred are being operated on a strictly union basis. These facts have opened the eyes of some of those who had previously contributed to the funds of the Association and this support has now been withdrawn.

Since the opening of the fight on the carpenters on April 1 the Carpenters' Union has succeeded in unionizing more than 90 per cent of the construction jobs in the Bay district, though the Industrial Association has continued the tactics adopted against the molders, and this has caused desertions from the Association that has spread consternation among its officers and directors, who are now brazenly attempting to make it appear that the unions are responsible for the thuggery that is going on in the city. The people, however, know the Industrial Association and its methods and will not be deceived.

On Thursday morning, March 25, while Brother Peter Navarett, a member of the local Molders' Union, was leaving his home for the day's work, an automobile, traveling at terrific speed, passed down the street. As it came close to his doorstep a man, armed with a sawed-off shotgun, leaned out. There was a sound of shots and Navarett fell to the sidewalk, his kidneys and lungs punctured and his intestines shot through in three places. All efforts to save his life by operations failed, and a few days later he passed away.

There are good reasons for believing that the murder was committed by employees of the Industrial Association of San Francisco, the probability being that these thugs were among the group controlled by Black Jack Jerome, who, for some time, has appeared to be the chief cut-throat employed for the purpose of beating up and shooting members of local unions.

There has been accumulating evidence which indicates that the Industrial Association has set up a rule of force within the city of San Francisco. It has maintained a corps of armed guards, operating independently of the police authorities, and in addition it has apparently maintained another body of men hired to slug, shoot and kill.

Three days before the murder of Navarett, a strike-breaker was injured. The Industrial Association immediately offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the apprehension of the man or men committing the assault. Immediately after the murder of Navarett the Industrial Association made the public statement that there would be no reward offered for the apprehension of his murderers. In a newspaper account of the murder the officers of the Industrial Association are quoted as declaring that, in their opinion, a mis-

take of identity was made by the murderers, the inference being that they were looking for some other man to kill.

The business men of San Francisco, when they talk things over among themselves, realize that their welfare depends upon customers who have money to spend, and that the higher the wages paid to workmen, the greater the amount of money going into their cash registers. The manufacturers realize equally well that their prosperity depends upon the amount of orders placed with them by the business men.

The time has now arrived for the business and industrial interests of San Francisco to shake off the fears that haunted them in the early days of the organization of the Industrial Association and to repudiate that despicable institution and its attempt to set up a government of its own making among free American citizens. Many of them have already done so, but the time is now ripe to make the move unanimous and rid the city for all time of the meddlers and disturbers of our industrial life.

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"HAPPYLAND" TO OPEN.

By Mary E. Walter, Happyland Department,
The Bulletin.

"Happyland," the free vacation health camp for under-weight, under-nourished school children of San Francisco, who cannot afford an outing, received last year so generous and sympathetic recognition of the unions, that without doubt every reader of the Clarion will be eager to know what has been done the past year to improve the camp. Indeed it has been improved, made more useful to San Francisco, more effective for the children that will be sent there this June.

"Happyland," which now lies on five acres of the foothills, two miles west of Redwood City, where the warm, balmy climate is unusually healthful, has been operated by the Bulletin for the past 18 years, supported by donations of big-hearted friends interested in the welfare of children whose health needs building. But only this past year, under the present management of the Bulletin,

has real improvement of the camp been made, to make it into a substantial, permanent outing place, where the children sent down each summer from San Francisco can be better cared for.

Three good dormitories have been built of wood and screen to replace the former tents. At night and during the regular afternoon rest these protect the children from wind and possible flies and mosquitoes, yet let in oceans of fresh air.

A big improvement has been made in the water system, a large tank, a pump and motor that supplies plenty of water for health and cleanliness, in kitchen and shower baths, and for sprinkling down the dust about the camp when the summer is dry.

Better sanitation goes along with this improved water system. A septic tank has been completed the past year and is all ready to connect with the completed system as soon as funds are in hand for the purpose. This is expected to be in operation in June when camp opens. This sanitary drainage is suggested and greatly approved by Dr. William C. Hassler, San Francisco health officer, whose department for the past two years has co-operated with the Bulletin in carrying on "Happyland" camp.

Better water system means that sanitary drinking fountains can be installed and sanitary means for the morning wash, doing away with the old wash trough and hand basins.

Children who go down there this year to seek health will love the increased playground at "Happyland"—since means of play is part of getting stronger. Partly through kind-hearted donations, swings and teeters have been erected under shade trees; a big ball and playground has been leveled and planted to grass; a handball court has been made from the back of the new bulkhead. There is also a rest arbor for those children who are not allowed hard play, since such cases are given special attention.

Every reader of the Clarion would rejoice to see the charts of last year that are now on the "Happyland" desk. These were kept by the two trained nurses and the camp doctor and show the gain in weight made by each child. With careful feeding, plenty of fresh milk, fresh meat, fruits and vegetables, long hours of sleep and rest, almost every child made a gain in weight and left camp with better color and tone.

Such gain, in many cases of the run-down child sent to "Happyland," may mean a health boost that will help all the rest of his life. The feeding system followed at camp last year and to be used again this summer, approved by Dr. Hassler, was carefully worked out to build up skinny, pale youngsters. The very best of food was supplied in generous quantities, most of it donated.

"Happyland" children are chosen by San Francisco public school nurses—not by any member of the Bulletin staff—from those in need of such a health outing whose parents cannot afford to send them away, and the trip costs the father and mother nothing.

Bigger, better "Happyland," you will agree, means something lasting for the good of San Francisco child welfare and so of San Francisco citizenship.

To each and every member of the unions we extend cordial invitation to visit camp this summer. All questions will be gladly answered by the "Happyland" Department, the Bulletin.

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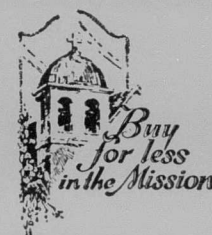
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LEAGUE'S FIRST DISTRICT MEETING.

The Trades Union Promotional League held the first of its district meetings in Collingwood Hall, Eighteenth and Collingwood streets, Eureka Valley district, Wednesday evening, May 12, 1926.

This idea is new and an experiment in San Francisco, but the results were gratifying from the point of view of the Trades Union Promotional League as the hall was filled and the program for the evening was entertaining, instructive and educational.

The speakers of the evening were Brother Hugh J. Glover, representative of the United Hatters of North America, who dwelt upon the despicable and degrading conditions that exist in prison factories, sweat-shops and Chinatown factories in the garment, cigar and broom industries. He also made an enlightening talk on his own (hatters') trade. Brother Albert Adamski, representative of the United Garment Workers of America, who is here on a big union label drive for the local union, made an interesting and demonstrative talk on the union label of the United Garment Workers of America, showing Kute Kut and Bantam children's playsuits and carpenters' overalls and where the union label can be found in them.

The evening's entertainment was a choice selection and was as follows: Through the courtesy of the Goodman's Music and Gift Shop, 426 Castro street, Master Teddy Ryan, vocal selection; Benny Baratti, accordion selection. Through the courtesy of the Leo Feist Co., music publishers, 935 Market street, Mr. Al Sathey, vocal selection; also Miss Vivian Lively, vocal selection, and Mr. Clarence Porter, accordion selections, through the courtesy of Butchers' Union No. 115. The moving picture was entitled "Light of the Races" and depicted the evolution of artificial light from the dim dark ages of prehistoric man to the present time. This picture was obtained through the Department of Visual Instruction of the University of California at Berkeley. The portable moving picture machine was loaned and operated by Brother N. Burton.

The door prizes were numerous and consisted of a shoe order from the Philadelphia Shoe Co., carpenter's overalls and Bantam and Kute Kut children's playsuits from Eloesser-Heynemann Co., dress shirts from Neustadter Bros., unionalls from the Headlight Co., bungalow aprons from the United Garment Workers of America, neckwear from Theo. Johnson (trustee Promotional League), cigarettes from Mr. Finnigan of the Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. (Clown cigarettes), and Checker smoking tobacco from the Maede's Pipe Shop, 2196 Mission street—a total of 24 prizes.

The meeting was voted a success by the visitors as to its entertaining and educational features. These meetings will be held in other sections of the city and the next one will be announced in the near future.

WILL HONOR JOHN I. NOLAN.

The John I. Nolan Memorial Joint Committee is receiving contributions for a memorial to the memory of the late John I. Nolan, labor member of Congress from the Fifth District in this city and official of the International Molders' Union.

The chairman of the committee is M. J. Keough, president of the International Molders' Union, and the secretary is John P. Frey, editor International Molders' Journal, both in Cincinnati.

John I. Nolan served in four sessions of Congress and was chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Beats all how some of our fond fathers do brag about their kids—Frinstance: Johnnie Ryan, our chief clerk, says his little son "Jackie" is already quite a musician. He is only two years old—but he plays nicely on the linoleum.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION CONFERENCE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

An official call of the industrial accident prevention conference to be held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, July 14, 15 and 16, 1926, has been issued to the governors of the various states by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis.

The following is a copy of the Secretary's letter to the governors:

"I am calling a conference on industrial accident prevention to be held in Washington, D. C., July 14, 15 and 16 of the present year. Invitations will be sent to the principal agencies, public and private, interested in the development of more efficient and specific methods of industrial accident prevention.

"There is no adequate system of industrial accident reporting in the United States, but a conservative estimate indicates that the fatal industrial accidents probably exceed 23,000 per year and that non-fatal injuries total 2,500,000 per year. The number of days' labor lost is estimated to be 227,169,970 per annum, and the wage loss exceeds a billion dollars. I am advised by experts that fully 85 per cent of these accidents are preventable. In fact, many establishments and some industries, by close application of safety methods to the 'danger spots' in their industrial plants, have been able to reduce their accidents by a percentage almost as great as this. The co-operation of all of the states and all other accident reporting organizations will be sought to the end that attention may be called not in general terms but by specific plans for the more general adoption of safety methods which have been so successful in a few instances.

"The conference will be held in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, and as this room is artificially cooled, there need be no fear of the inconvenience of summer heat. The manager of the Mayflower Hotel contributes the use of his hotel as a meeting place for the conference free of charge as an evidence of his interest in its purpose."

While the importance of interesting the states is emphasized in this letter, the various industries and industrial associations are also invited.

Invitation is also extended to the insurance carriers.

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

ANN'S AGE AND COMMON SENSE.

Upon superficial examination, Ann's age may not seem to have much connection with a book I have been reading, "Manhood of Humanity—The Science and Art of Human Engineering," by Alfred Korzybski, but on deeper reflection that connection appears. The problem of Ann's age involves philosophy and mathematics. This book involves mathematics and philosophy. The author attempts to define man and to reduce his activities to a mathematical basis. Man, for instance, is not just an animal, nor yet is he a combination or union of animal with something supernatural. He is a "time-binder." That is, he has capacity to utilize the accomplishments and the knowledge developed by his predecessors. This differentiates man from other animals.

With man thus defined, the author sets out many bald assumptions and weaves about the assumptions and the definition a very readable book. The conclusion of the World War, for instance, he solemnly declares, is the closing of the period of the childhood of humanity. The race is entering into the period of its manhood—or perhaps its adolescent period. So * * * "a great deal of very simple work must be done in the way of educating, not engineers and scientific men only, but the general public, to co-operate in establishing the practice of Human Engineering in all the affairs of human society and life."

Very simple work, that—educating engineers and scientific men and the general public—the author says, but there is "a great deal" of it to be done.

A little further along in the book the author shows up three kinds of fools that dominate the race—drifting fools, static fools and dynamic fools. But sober old Common Sense comes to the rescue with much counsel. And then * * * "of all the hostile circumstances, of all the causes which throughout the long period of humanity's childhood have operated to keep civilization and human welfare from progressing * * * I mean human ignorance."

Further along I read that "if mathematicians and physicists would be more tolerant toward metaphysics and if metaphysicians would be moved to study mathematics, both would find tremendous fields to work in. Some scientists are very pedantic and therefore intolerant."

Oh, yes, "very simple" work, educating intolerance and pedantry out of scientists and trying to persuade metaphysicians to study mathematics and scientists to study metaphysics! But, as the author says, there is of this "very simple work" a "great deal" to be done.

I fear humanity is entering into its manhood, or its adolescent period, with a strange handicap. I think rather that humanity had better stick to its diapers and its dolls than to make bold to put aside entirely its childish things. Let us continue our "time-binding" as kindergartners, say I. We will anyhow, despite the more than roseate picture the author paints if all the race would just become human engineers with wisdom and perspicacity and would work a little overtime in the "time-bindery."

The paper cover carries an encomium of the book from A. F. Sheldon, president of the International Rotary Club.

The nurse had given the twins a bath. Later, hearing the children laughing in bed, she said: "What are you children laughing about?"

"Oh, nothing," replied Edna, "only you have given Edith two baths, and haven't given me any."

INSUPERABLE BARS TO DISARMAMENT.

Editor, Clarion,

Sir: Calmly contemplating the stupendous burden piled by the late war on a "suffering sad humanity," one is led to hope that the coming Disarmament Conference may find some safe and sane specific for war's insanity.

The burden referred to is the increase of national debts the world over from \$40,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000. Another, perhaps heavier, might well be reversal of any hope of eugenics by the slaughter or maiming of 20,000,000 of the pick of the youth of the earth, by the enfeebled babes born of half-starved mothers, etc.

Confronted with these and kindred miseries, our militarists gravely shake their heads and aver that "what has been shall be," that "you cannot change human nature," that race hatred, diversity of language, and so forth, make war inevitable.

That human nature can have even its pugnacity regulated let the abolition of duelling witness!

That diversity of language need not compel war is easily proved by reference to the neutrality in the last war of the tri-lingual Swiss Republic, with its French, German or Italian-speaking citizens.

That ancient race hatred may be wholly overcome our neighbor Canada furnishes a conclusive example. England and France were actually at war 277 years between A. D. 1171 and 1815. A well-known quatrain describes the reason:

"For centuries two neighbors fought,
John Bully and Johnny Crapaud,
Just because the Frenchman would
Call his hat a 'chapeau.'"

Today, sir, in Quebec or Montreal one can enter a store and ask for "hat" or "chapeau" as he feels disposed. No one takes any offense, and the price is just the same. For at least two centuries Englishmen and Frenchmen have jointly occupied and governed Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier or Sir John Macdonald may be rivals, or in turn serve as premiers of parliament, wholly without popular clamor or hint of racial war, for side by side live descendants of John Bull and Johnny Crapaud in entire harmony and perfect peace.

Moreover, at Los Angeles Central School I recently spoke to its 1000 students, representing 37 different races, no language or color bar being drawn in work or play.

Self-seeking politicians and war profiteers are the real irreconcilables and opponents of disarmament. But you "can't fool all the people all the time."

EDWARD BERWICK.

WRECK WOMEN'S PLAN.

Publicity seekers have made it impossible for the advisory committee of the United States Women's Bureau to function and Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, has withdrawn. Mrs. Conboy was appointed on the committee by President Green, who has approved her resignation.

The purpose of the committee is to adopt plans for a scientific investigation of women's labor laws.

The committee includes representatives of the National Woman's party, who are urging an "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution. The effect of this amendment would be to annul all legislation for women wage earners.

For three months the committee has been deadlocked over methods of procedure. The National Woman's party wants public hearings, while Mrs. Conboy insists that this method would only result in propaganda and publicity for those so inclined.

"It would be too much to expect," said Mrs. Conboy, "that employers would appear at such hearings as those proposed by the National Woman's party and voluntarily open their books and payroll records. It is too much, also, to expect working women and girls will testify in favor of legislation their employers oppose, for they would do so at the risk of their jobs."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1926

Directors of the Industrial Association are just now doing a great deal of talking about their rights and the rights of the workers, but none of them has been able to point out just what right that organization has, legal or moral, to interfere in industrial affairs in this city. They do not represent anybody but themselves and they constitute but a mere handful of the citizenship of this city. They have not been authorized, in spite of the noise they are making, to represent anybody, and nobody of any consequence is paying any attention to them, nor is it at all likely that anyone will pay heed to what they have to say, because they have not by their past conduct earned the right to the attention of the people of San Francisco. From the very beginning of the organization it has been nothing more than an interloper and meddler in the affairs of others, a trouble breeder and disturber in the industrial field and a common nuisance generally.

It is most important that members of unions register in order to be able to vote at the primary election in August. A complete new registration is required this year and previous registrations will avail nothing so far as the right to vote is concerned. It is particularly important that members of unions register because this year a Governor, a United States Senator, Congressmen, Assemblymen and State Senators are to be elected and the enemies of the organized workers are already putting forth vigorous efforts to get their kind registered in order to defeat candidates that show any inclination to be favorable to the workers. Nominations must be made for all offices at the primary and in order to vote at that election it is necessary to be registered thirty days in advance, so that it behooves those who have not got their names on the register to get busy and not delay that action until the last minute. There is no telling what may happen in the event of delay, so register early and be safe rather than sorry. If your candidates are defeated at the primary, it will avail you nothing to sit around and cry about the result and complain about the foolishness of the voters. The way to be safe is to register yourself and go to the polls on election day and cast your ballot for candidates that you can depend upon to act in harmony with your ideas and principles, and there is no other way. Register at the very first possible opportunity and strive to make the opportunity come today.

The Real Issue

The Industrial Association is causing to be published in the daily papers of this city advertisements calculated to befool and deceive the general public by setting forth that the fight it is making is in the interest of the right of the American worker to work for whom he pleases and under such conditions as he desires without interference on the part of the organized workers. What these meddlers are really fighting for is to put the labor organizations out of business by compelling the individual worker to bargain single-handed and alone with organized capital. The manipulators of the Industrial Association are not such fools as to believe that the individual toiler has a ghost of a chance to bargain on anything even remotely resembling a basis of equality with the organized employer. They know that ultimately he would have to completely submit to whatever terms the employer desired to impose, and it is precisely that condition of affairs that the Industrial Association hopes to bring about, yet it has the brazen effrontery to call its scheme of things the American plan, when in fact everybody with any intelligence at all knows that a plan which calls for organization of employers and denies the same right to the workers is the very opposite of American in principle and purpose and no amount of bunkum of the character now being published will persuade any intelligent American to the contrary.

The organized workers of San Francisco are fighting the open shop because they are well aware of what would happen to all workers in the city in a short time if they were to allow such a fraud to be foisted upon them by the band of industrial disturbers that heads the present open-shop movement in this section of the country. It is true, as the advertisements say, that there is not involved in the fight just now the question of wages and hours, but there is in organized labor a spirit of independence and of liberty that is of more value to the workers who have tasted its benefits than is mere money, and they do not propose that that spirit shall be crushed out of them now, only to find that later on the same fraudulent tactics would be followed in a fight to make cuts in their wages, increase their working hours and destroy the conditions they have established after years of bitter struggle. They are not fools. They know what they have to submit to before they had organizations and collective bargaining to protect them. They need but look back a few brief years to understand what the open shoppers have in view.

With their organizations functioning for them, they have been able to hold their heads up and look every other American squarely in the eye without fear of suffering because of their independence. They have been enabled to establish a better standard of living for themselves and their families, to give educational opportunities to their children which they themselves never enjoyed because of the lack of organization on the part of their parents. All these things represent real progress, not only for the workers themselves, but for the community as a whole, and the crafty deceptionists who are endeavoring to bring about the open shop in this city are well aware of the facts of the situation. They care nothing whatever about the right of the non-union man to work. What they really want is to satisfy their own greed for personal gain, and they are not fooling anyone.

The organized workers are determined to maintain their organizations and the conditions that those organizations have established for them and no amount of fraud, faking or foolishness on the part of the greed brigade will in the slightest degree influence them to cease to struggle toward this end until the Industrial Association and similar bands of meddlers have been completely wiped out of existence. The organized workers invite negotiations and friendly business relations with bona fide bodies of employers, but the Industrial Association is not such an organization. It is an outside, meddling institution that has no business in the industrial field at all.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Cheap labor is doubtless a good thing for a few people. It enables them to get rich at the expenses of the masses. But cheap labor is a very bad thing for the nation, the state or the community that tolerates it. China has cheap labor and if cheap labor were a good thing China would be one of the leading nations of the world. There are men in California endeavoring, for selfish reasons, to convince our people that China is really great.

At the primary election in Pennsylvania last Tuesday prohibition was made the main issue between the candidates, and as in every instance where the people get a chance to vote on the question, they voted overwhelmingly for the wet candidates. During the past three years every test made has gone to prove that the people are disgusted with the law forced upon them by the fanatics during the period of the war, yet these fanatics still insist that the people are on their side in the contest. The truth is that all sensible people know that prohibition has been a miserable failure and that some change must be made in the interest of honesty and decency and democratic government, but the dregs apparently care nothing for the desires of the people so long as they are able to force their wills upon them.

After the close of the British general strike many publications began pointing out the lessons that were to be drawn from the experience, and all of the comments depended very largely upon the traditional policy of the publication making it. The truth is that the strike proved practically nothing, did very little good, some harm and left the world pretty much in the same position it was before it started. The cause of the British mine workers was a most meritorious one, but whether it was in any way bettered by the strike is, to say the least, very doubtful. It is our belief that better results might have been achieved in other ways, but after all that is a matter to be determined by the British labor movement without any advice from us. They should know better what is good for them than could anyone in this country, and we are content to let them settle all such questions among themselves and in their own way, giving whatever assistance to them that may be possible for us in our own way and in harmony with our own judgment.

The Railroad Labor Bill passes the Senate, after having been approved by the House, and the principle of compulsion in the settlement of industrial disputes gets a solar plexus blow. Labor has good cause to rejoice over the victory of the bill in Congress and hopes that influence brought to bear on President Coolidge to get him to veto the bill will be without avail. The big majorities for the bill in both Houses of Congress show that it has a large measure of popular support, despite the noisy opposition to it by "Jim" Emery and his "open shop" gang and a minority of railroad managers. The bill recognizes principles for which organized labor has long contended. It provides for the voluntary settlement of disputes over wages and working conditions by mutual agreement between the railroads and their employees and sets up machinery for this purpose. In addition, it abolishes the Railroad Labor Board, which has been a source of trouble and ill feeling in the railroad world and which should have gone long before this. Congress did a good job when it passed the bill, and it deserves the thanks of the workers and all who believe in the principles of American freedom.

WIT AT RANDOM

Customer: How is it that I have not received a bill from you?

Grocer: The fact is, Mr. Beck, that I never ask a gentleman for money.

Customer: Is that so? And what do you do if he doesn't pay?

Grocer: If he does not pay, I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him.

A man motoring across the country had a great deal of trouble with his car, one blow-out after another. When he finally got fixed up he broke speed records and was arrested. The judge fined him \$10.

The man laid down a \$20 bill and walked out. The judge called after him, "Come back. I fined you \$10 and you have left \$20."

"That's all right," answered the speeder. "I am going away from here a hell of a lot faster than I came in."

"What do you believe is the reason for your long life, Uncle Aaron?" the reporter asked the colored centenarian.

"Becoz I was bawn a long time back, ah guess," said Aaron reflectively.—Northeastern Christian Advocate.

A Los Angeles youngster on his initial visit to church was extremely interested when his father started to take up the collection. Unable to stand the strain, he deftly eluded his mother and attached himself as convoy to papa, following him down the aisle with his eyes growing larger and rounder as the money flowed in.

This method of obtaining wealth was new to him, but he thought he knew its destination and as the ushers reached the rear of the church and turned for the solemn march to the pulpit his voice rang over the room.

"Give it to me, dad, I can take it to mama!"

We don't see why Texas makes so much noise about having a woman Governor; every man up North has one to himself.—Sea Bag (U. S. S. Oklahoma).

Algernon—"I say, my good man, will you drive me all around town?"

Mon Bon Homme—"Yeh, if I can get a harness to fit you."—Purple Parrot.

Small Boy—"Dad, the barometer has fallen."

Father—"Very much?"

Small Boy (with guilty look)—"About five feet—it's broken."—London Tit-Bits.

Ted—"Mary says she intends to keep her youth."

Millicent—"I know. She never introduces him to any one."—Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian.

A Chinese newspaper published this letter from an applicant for work: Sir: I am Wang . . . I can drive typewriter with good noise and my English is great. . . . My last job has left itself from me, for good reason that large man has dead. It was on account of no fault of mine. So, honorable sirs what about it? If I can be of big use to you, I will arrive on some date that you should guess.—Squadron News of the Far East, Cavite, P. I.

A "pipe peddler" is responsible for the following story: A kindly man saw a Scotchman spanking his son and remonstrated with him, whereupon the angry father replied, "I'll thank ye to mind your ain business. I ought to ha kilt him for what he done—buying an all-day sucker at 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Peary is dead. Dr. Cook is in Leavenworth. Byrd flies over the pole. The Norge sails in majesty over the northern ice from Kings Bay to Alaska. Some eight other expeditions are preparing to hop off bound toward the farthest north. Who says romance is dead? Who says life holds no more thrills? Who says that squabbling and bickering for dollars is the only thing that offers adventure today? Bosh. Two knights on a frosty field in the morning sticking swords at each other was tame stuff compared to the flight of the intrepid Byrd in his singing monoplane over desolate ice fields whence no rescue was ever likely to reach in case of ill fortune. Win all, or lose all.

* * *

The character of the human mind is well portrayed by the interest that all normal men show in those feats of daring where the player stands to win only glory as his reward. Byrd, the polar flier, stands before men as the cleanest type of hero, the finest type of adventurer. He risked his life just to see what he could see, what he could find out, what he could do with wings and a motor, all on his own. Even the romance of the British general strike, staked as it was with the welfare of millions, even bringing the fate of an empire within its ken, was not as pure romance as the flight of the man who took an airplane over the North Pole.

* * *

The explorer has always been a romantic figure. There has been high adventure about his goings and comings. But it has not always been clean adventure. There was Cortez, who went to find and pillage Mexico. Mexico still suffers from the scourge brought by Cortez, the ruthless. He adventured mightily, but not honorably and cleanly. There was Stanley's classic dash to find Livingstone in the wilds of Africa. There was adventure that was clean. That was adventure of the kind that has taken thousands of labor organizers into hostile territory just to help men find the way to live life a little more freely and fully. The organizer got nothing but glory and frequently not even that. He went to help and to serve. Always, so long as mankind fights its way away from barbaric things, men will admire and cheer and be thrilled by the adventures of those who go out to find things and to do things for the sake of the finding and the doing and the good that will come after.

* * *

It is right and fair to be glad that Byrd was an American. In being proud of that fact, Americans will, consciously or not, think that Americans are something like that. Whoever sets up an ideal, or is proud of an ideal, must strive a little to be like the ideal.

On Monday evening, May 24, the entire program from KTAB will be devoted to the N. S. and D. G. W. There will be a play of gold rush days by the well-known Boulevard Players, also a production of the first short play ever given in a California theatre. There will be old California ballads and other appropriate features. The program is entirely non-commercial and is given solely to honor the heroic men of the days of gold and their successors. We have arranged to have special notice of this entertainment given in the dailies of Oakland and San Francisco. May we ask you likewise to help us in giving publicity to our special California evenings? We believe it will please your subscribers.

RECALLED BY JUDGE PARKER'S DEATH.

The sudden death of Judge Alton B. Parker in New York City recalls that jurist's long fight for free speech as counsel for the American Federation of Labor in the famous Bucks Stove and Range case.

The company had a dispute with its metal polishers, who were assisted by the American Federation of Labor. In December, 1907, Justice Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court enjoined the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all other persons from making any mention of the labor controversy. Officers of the American Federation of Labor refused to obey this free speech gag. President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison were cited for contempt of court, and in December, 1908, they were sentenced by Justice Wright to one year, nine months and six months in jail, respectively.

On July 29, 1910, the metal polishers and the Bucks Stove and Range company adjusted their dispute, but the contempt proceedings were continued. Judge Parker, together with Jackson H. Ralston and Frederick L. Siddons represented the American Federation of Labor and carried the Wright sentence to the Supreme Court of the United States three times. On March 12, 1914, the court dismissed the case on the ground that further proceedings were barred by the statute of limitation.

The long court contest made it possible for the American Federation of Labor to maintain a nation-wide agitation against the labor injunction.

Many of the leading figures in this contest have passed to the great beyond. These include President Van Cleave of the stove company, who was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers; Judge Parker, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Justice Gould, who issued the injunction.

In May, 1914, the committee of the judiciary of the House of Representatives began an investigation as to whether Justice Wright had corruptly accepted favors from lawyers appearing before him; whether he had collected and wrongfully appropriated other people's money and whether he was guilty of other official misconduct. Before the committee made its report Justice Wright handed his resignation to President Wilson. The following year the president appointed Mr. Siddons to the vacant judgeship.

Mr. Ralston, the third attorney for the trade unionists, has retired from the practice of law. He resides in California, where he is studying international law to develop his theory that voluntary arbitration is the most practical method to adjust disputes between nations.

A dear old Methodist, obliged to remain in a certain town over Sunday, started out to attend service in one of the churches of his own faith; but losing his way, and seeing an open church door just across the street, he entered, not knowing to what creed the congregation held. As the service progressed, his religious emotions waxed warmer and warmer, until finally he gave vent to them by shouting out, "Praise God!" Immediately one of the ushers tapped him on the shoulder and said, "You can't do that in this church, sir."—Congregationalist.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

10. RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

Stealing is a dangerous habit because it is very apt to work out temporarily to the advantage of the child, and it can be utilized as a means of gratifying, for the moment at least, many of the desires that would otherwise have to go unfulfilled. To the child it seems a short cut to prosperity, and it is perfectly natural that he should use this method and continue it until he learns that it works out to his disadvantage.

When one considers that all children are born into the world uncivilized, non-moral individuals, dominated entirely by selfish motives and with the sum total of their physical and mental activity directed toward seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, and that certain natural tendencies are constantly operating in early life, unchallenged by training, experience and education, it is not surprising that pilfering among children is very common. Stealing is but a deviation from the normal instinctive tendency to acquisition. Storing away for future needs permits the individual to indulge in a feeling of security against poverty, starvation and other calamities. It is one of the instinctive tendencies that need to be inhibited and directed by training and experience. It varies in intensity in different individuals, but to deny its existence is not solving the problem.

Perhaps habit has not been sufficiently stressed in its relation to stealing in children. The child who during his early years of development has not acquired through his home training the idea of respecting the rights and property of the family group is not likely to be a better conformer at school.

It therefore behooves every parent to instill into the mind of the child at an early age the importance of respecting the rights of others in the group in which he lives. The child must learn from actual experience that conduct which disregards the rights and property of others invariably works out to his disadvantage.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

FACTS, NOT EMOTION, SHOULD RULE.

Trade unionists face realities, and they should insist that other citizens do likewise. The unionists' most dangerous foe is he who professes friendship for their cause, but who defends the so-called "open" shop. Nothing could be more contradictory. The base of trade unionism is collective bargaining. The base of the so-called "open" shop is: Every man for himself. This system is anti-union, through and through. It denies joint action by workers. It permits the employer to "play" one worker against the other. This system is so vicious its friends cannot defend it. They rely on a confused public opinion and appeals to "freedom" and "liberty" to conceal their seridom. Anti-unionists should be held down to facts. They should not be permitted to hide their industrial autocracy by emotional appeals. Let organized workers and sympathizers apply this test to the so-called "open" shop, the "American plan" and other catchy terms: "Do they permit workers to bargain collectively and to select their own representatives?"

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When was the establishment of the Legal Information Bureau of the American Federation of Labor authorized? Who is in charge of the Bureau?

A.—The 1922 convention of the American Federation of Labor authorized the executive council to establish the Bureau. Matthew Woll is director and Edward J. Tracy is in active charge of the Bureau's office in the American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Q.—What is the best definition of a trade union?

A.—This is a difficult question to answer, as what one person would regard as the "best definition" would not be so regarded by another. Perhaps one of the best definitions is: "A continuous association of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their working lives."

Q.—What was the National War Labor Board?

A.—A Federal board of arbitration formed in 1918, under the direction of the United States Department of Labor, to adjust disputes in industrial plants engaged in work essential to the war. It was composed of an equal number of members nominated respectively by the American Federation of Labor and the National Industrial Conference Board and had two chairmen, one representing each side. It was dissolved at the end of June, 1919.

Q.—When was the British Independent Labor Party organized and who founded it?

A.—It was formed in 1892 under the leadership of Keir Hardy, Tom Mann and Bruce Glasier.

Q.—What is the "increasing misery theory"?

A.—The library of the American Federation of Labor says that the theory was derived from the following statement by Karl Marx: "Along with the constantly diminishing number of magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this form of transformation, grow the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself."

Q.—Who was the first Minister of Labor in Canada?

A.—William Lyon Mackenzie King, now Prime Minister of Canada. On his mother's side Mr. King is a grandson of W. L. Mackenzie, of Ontario, who in co-operation with Louis Papineau of Quebec led the rebellion against the British crown in 1839 for constitutional rights for Upper and Lower Canada, such as Nova Scotia under Joe Howe had achieved some years previous.

HELEN WAS PINCHED.

Union Waiters and Cooks in Denver have been having some trouble with a restaurant in that city, and twelve of them were arrested for distributing cards in front of the place. Among the number was Mrs. Helen Croskey, well known to the culinary people in this city as well as organized labor generally. In company with her husband, R. E. Croskey, international organizer for the craft, she spent some months in the city, serving as a delegate from the Waitresses' Union to the Labor Council. Brother Croskey is continuing his work in Colorado and adjacent states.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

At first blush the fountain pen appears to be a comparatively simple invention, yet it occupies an important place among the contrivances that facilitate human work. It has proved profitable both for the inventor and the manufacturer. Despite its apparent simplicity, the fountain pen has had a progressive evolution which has resulted in improved instruments. The fountain pen originally created by its inventor was three times its present size, and it was only after considerable experimenting that its present length was fixed upon.

The fountain pen represents as great an advance over the steel pen as the steel pen is over the old-time goose quill. The quill pen was one of the first instruments used in writing with fluid ink. Bronze pens have been discovered in the excavations of Pompeii. A writer of the seventh century speaks of reed pens as writing instruments, and Alcuin, an English educator, who lived between the years 735 and 804, mentions the use of pens.

The idea of the fountain pen dates back to the early part of the eighteenth century, though it took a hundred years before inventors succeeded in producing a practical instrument. None of the attempts were satisfactory until Waterman discovered the principle which made fountain pens a success.

Lewis Edson Waterman was born in Decatur, New York, 1837. When he was three years old his father died. At the unripe age of 15 he became a teacher and later taught school in Illinois. He moved to Boston in 1864, where he acted as representative of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Twenty years later he settled in New York and began experimenting with the fountain pen.

His contribution to the pen consisted largely in the application of the principle of capillary attraction. (Capillary attraction is the force giving rise to the ascending or descending of liquids in very fine tubes.)

In the modern fountain pen Waterman's principle is utilized. The flow of ink is regulated by a feed, and through this feed, air is also admitted into the barrel to take the place of the ink as it is used. During writing, ink is conveyed from the barrel to the pen point by capillary action.

The application of this principle was Waterman's great contribution to mankind and during his life he was able to reap large financial benefits from his efforts.

(Note—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.)

PROFIT TO "INSIDERS."

Interstate Commerce Commission hearings on the bankrupt Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad reveal how bankers profit by these railroad reorganizations.

It was shown that one firm put up \$25,000,000 for seven days to convert French bonds to a dollar basis and made a profit of \$1,813,000 out of the transaction.

A syndicate of 85 members was formed to dispose of \$14,000,000 worth of bonds that were bought at 93¼. These bonds were eventually sold to the public at 96¼, or a profit of \$30 per \$1000.

Engineers who were commissioned to study the condition of the road before it went into bankruptcy "tipped" one banking firm that the report would be unfavorable. Prior to this, representatives of the bank were assured by the president of the road that an unfavorable report would mean a receivership.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The May meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple, and the secretary reported 1422 cards on deposit. Victor Aro, John S. Long, Fred J. Reynolds, Melvin C. Wachter and Catherine L. Walsh filed applications for journeymen membership, which was referred to the membership committee. The membership committee submitted favorable report on the applications of L. W. Brown, P. L. Crebessa, E. Mattman, C. G. O'Neil, E. G. Salon and Grace Vernon, and these applicants, together with W. H. Ayres, who had been previously accepted to membership, were all duly obligated and accepted as journeymen members. K. R. Manzer, for several years one of No. 21's delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, resigned from that body. Following the action on the executive committee's report, the union took up proposed changes in the general laws of the union, and this task which has been before the union for the past few months was finally disposed of. Within the next few weeks copies of the local laws brought down to date will be ready for distribution. Misses Sarah Hagan and Nellie Casey, representing the United Garment Workers, were admitted and addressed the meeting and explained the difficulties confronting the Garment Workers due to a dual organization which is operating in the local field. Nominations and election of a canvassing board for the election to be held Wednesday, May 26th, was then taken up. The following nominations were made: T. F. Evans, W. A. Bushnell, D. C. Hanna, V. E. Sawyer, J. M. Maxwell, Ray Farr, J. F. Moran, W. D. Attel, J. C. Gaiser and J. B. Nary. The election was then held and resulted in the following being named as the canvassing board: Messrs. Evans, Hanna, Sawyer, Maxwell, Farr, Attel, Gaiser, and Nary. These gentlemen were instructed to appear at the headquarters of the union at 10 a. m. Sunday, May 23d, where they will organize and be obligated by the president. Edward Brush, who has been confined to San Francisco Hospital for some weeks, filed application for admission to the Union Printers' Home and his application received the unanimous endorsement of the union. James M. Scott filed application to be returned to the pension roll and the application received the unanimous endorsement of the local union. Following the resignation of Mr. Manzer as a delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council, Secretary Michelson volunteered to serve the union for the balance of the elective term. President Stauffer asked that members volunteer to serve the union on its apprentice and label committees. There being two vacancies on the apprentice committee, E. V. Staley and T. F. O'Mara volunteered. C. K. Couse, A. F. Moore, H. A. Watkins, C. B. Monroe and V. E. Sawyer volunteered for service with the label committee.

The 49th annual dance of the Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held Saturday night in Native Sons' Hall. These annual entertainments, which have been features of local printing circles for so many years, continued to be extremely popular. This year's entertainment was no exception to the forty-eight others that have gone before, and a large crowd was present to enjoy the evening with the Mutual Aid Society. Next year the Mutual Aid plans to celebrate its 50th anniversary with the greatest entertainment ever given by that society.

Due to the fact that labor will be greatly interested in the candidates, who will be up for election at the fall primaries and general election, every member of the Typographical Union is being urged to register so that they may be enabled to not only cast their ballot at the primaries for their choice of state and county officers,

TO THE MEMBERS OF SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 21:

PROGRESS AND THE PROOF

EARNINGS OF MEMBERS HAVE BEEN INCREASED

\$25,920,953

DURING LYNCH-BROWN-HEWSON-HAYS ADMINISTRATION

Results of the Great Reconstruction Campaign and Union Label Drive, Inaugurated by Present Executive Council When It Assumed Office, Are Reflected in Regular Employment and Greater Compensation

525 Wage Increases Negotiated Since Nov. 1, 1924

During the Last 17 Months of "PROGRESSIVE" RULE

The Members of the International Typographical Union Earned
\$205,533,836

During the 17 Months of ADMINISTRATION RULE

The Members of the International Typographical Union Earned
\$231,454,789

Under Administration Rule, for the past 17 months, our members earned \$25,920,953 more than they did during the last 17 months of "Progressive" Rule

The present Executive Council, comprising President James M. Lynch, Vice-President Seth R. Brown, Vice-President Austin Hewson and Secretary-Treasurer Hays, assumed office November 1, 1924. At that time a colossal task confronted it—the rehabilitating of the International Typographical Union—and in order to reclaim the offices lost during the previous four years of "Progressive" misrule, a great reconstruction campaign was inaugurated, in conjunction with a union label drive.

The results have been astounding. Since the present Council took office, and up to March 20, 1926—a period of seventeen months—there was collected on the pension and mortuary assessment of one per cent the sum of \$2,314,547.89.

From May 20, 1923, to November 1, 1924—a period of seventeen months—and during

which time the "Progressives" were in control of the affairs of the International Typographical Union there was collected on the pension and mortuary assessment of one per cent, \$2,055,338.36.

On the basis of the assessments collected as indicated above, the earnings of members were as follows:

For the period ending March 20, 1926	\$231,454,789
For the period ending November 1, 1924	205,533,836

The difference between the earnings for the 17-month periods ending March 20, 1926, and November 1, 1924, is \$25,920,953.

A total of 525 scales, carrying increased wages and better working conditions, have been negotiated since the present Administration took charge of I. T. U. affairs.

LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP

Under "Progressive" Rule

8,773

Nov. 1, 1920, to Nov. 1, 1924

GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP

Under Administration Rule

3,962

Nov. 1, 1924, to March 20, 1926

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION PAID PER CAPITA TAX TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FOR APRIL ON

76,408 Members

THE LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION

Published by Publicity Committee of Administration Club of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21

but as well be prepared to vote at the November election for the nominees made at the primaries. There are some friends of labor who will be candidates at the fall election, and there are some who are not so friendly who will also be candidates, and it behooves every member of organized labor to not only register himself, but to see that every member of his family eligible registers and votes at the proper time.

According to information received from various sources it is almost an assured fact that Hearst's Oakland Times will begin publication in its own plant at Twenty-first and Franklin streets, Oakland, about July 1st. The Times of one day this week printed pictures of the arrival to this city of its new thirty-two page press, which is now in the process of installation in the Oakland plant.

One of the newest publications to be printed in the local field is the California Cotton Journal, published by L. Borkheim. Mr. Borkheim has been publishing this magazine for the past several months, and it is devoted to one of California's latest and fastest growing industries, namely the cotton business. The growing and ginning of cotton, which originally started in the Imperial valley, now covers a vast amount of acreage throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, and it is only a matter of a very few years until the industry will be pressing the fruit growing industry of this state, and we bespeak success for Mr. Borkheim in his venture.

Leo Kern, who spent almost one year in the Home at Colorado Springs undergoing treatment for lung trouble and who returned to this city a few months ago, has been heard from by friends in Denver, Colo. Mr. Kern, as so often is the case, found that this climate was not conducive to lung trouble and returned to the high altitude where he hopes a complete recovery will be effected.

C. J. Mills, who returned from the Home at Colorado Springs several weeks ago, has recovered sufficiently so as to be enabled to return to his position with the Daly-Seeger company.

According to reports from labor papers in southern California, a new union will be instituted at Ventura as soon as a charter is received from the parent body at Indianapolis. The new organization will start off with a charter membership of fifteen journeymen. This is a town which has long been in need of organization, and we hope to see the time when it will be one of the most prosperous in the southern section of the state.

C. E. Fisk of the Hancock chapel is spending several weeks visiting his aged mother at Sunnyland, a few miles south of Santa Barbara.

Wednesday, May 26th, is the date of the annual election. Due to the fact that the local law was changed last year, making the term of officers two years instead of one, there will be no election for the various local officers at this time. However, the membership will have an opportunity to select four delegates to the forthcoming international convention at Colorado Springs in September, and a full international ticket is to be elected at this time. Every member of the local union interested in its international officers and delegates to its international convention should avail themselves of the opportunity presented for voting. According to the law of the local union, ballot boxes will be sent to those chapels consisting of ten or more members. Chapels consisting of less than ten members, who desire a ballot box, may receive one by notifying the secretary-treasurer at least twenty-four hours in advance of the election date.

The San Francisco Progressive Club will meet Sunday, May 23d at 1:00 p. m. in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. All members of the International Typographical Union are cordially invited to attend.

(Continued on Page 15).

POLLS OPEN IN SECRETARY'S CHAPEL FROM 12 NOON TO 7 P. M.

Printers Wanted

Who Desire Higher Wages and Better Conditions
To Vote for More Efficient Officers of the I. T. U.

YOUR standard of living depends on the degree of success the I. T. U. attains. . . . Your present wages and conditions are the result of hard work, and can be improved if we elect to office men who are more acquainted with the needs of the membership than with their own edification. . . . During the administration of President Lynch dues have been illegally and arbitrarily raised; the Old Age Pension emasculated, and the expenditures have exceeded the receipts \$692,275.00 in seventeen months. Added to this, we are told in the May Journal that an assessment may be required to pay back monies that the Executive Council collected illegally when it violated the Constitution by raising the dues without submitting the matter to the referendum.

Compare the above paragraph with the record attained by ex-President Howard's administration which increased the gross earnings of the members \$13,500,000 in one fiscal year, and the wage scales negotiated during the last months of Howard's administration are now being used to show additional increase under the present administration.

In 1922 when McParland and Howard assumed office \$557,266 was the total amount in the General Fund. After successfully carrying on the 44-hour struggle, when Howard retired, November 1, 1924, the strike assessment had been discontinued, strike rolls eliminated, and the balance in the General Fund was in excess of \$2,000,000, the largest amount of money ever in this fund.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY has reiterated that it was responsible for improved conditions and wage increases. . . . now a publisher's representative blames the Progressive Party and ex-President Howard for the improved conditions and wage increases. J. B. Pinkham, representing the publishers before an arbitration board in Cincinnati, June, 1925, in part said: "In the matter of wage increases, the motive is not one of necessity, but rather. . . . two factions known as Progressives and Conservatives. . . . the chief source of dissatisfaction which finds expression in demands for wage increases, is primarily on the part of what might be termed the Progressives. . . . It was during the incumbency of ex-President Howard that New York Union demanded a \$10 increase. . . . the settlement was finally effected by ex-President Howard of the International and Leon Rouse, the president of Big Six. . . . Publishers of New York agreed to an increase of \$5 per week. . . . The effect, however, was an immediate increase of wages in all cities, even without the metropolitan area. . . . That's the principal reason as I see it in the various cities of the country for the continued annual demands."

The above paragraph is proof positive that President Howard did successfully negotiate wage scales and worked at all times for the best interests of the I. T. U. Show your appreciation by voting for your best interests. HOWARD, PERRY, BENTLEY and RANDOLPH will serve you faithfully and well. Vote the Progressive ticket straight.

Can You Get to Headquarters to Vote?

If you desire to vote and are inconvenienced by lack of a means of transportation, or are able to spare but little time from work, a machine will be sent for you, upon request. Members of No. 21 not at work are urged to vote early so the Club may assist as many as possible.

Telephone Graystone 5412

Published by the San Francisco Progressive Club

H. J. BENZ, Secretary

C. M. BAKER, President

W. LYLE SLOCUM, Vice-President

ELECTION WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Jewelry Workers' Union, Louis Benoit, Walt, Hustedt. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mayor Rolph's office, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions adopted May 7. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, relative to the unfair attitude of Steinberg Shoe Stores.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bootlers' Union, protesting against further use of credentials by A. Vureck. From Retail Clerks' Union No. 3432, requesting assistance in straightening out the firms of Bertillion's Hat Store, Stanley's Clothes Shop. From Poultry Dressers' Union, requesting a boycott on the firm of Corriea & Brother.

Referred to Officers of Council—From the California League of Women Voters, requesting Council to memorialize the Board of Supervisors in regard to appropriations for the maintenance of minors and the War Memorial Opera House.

Requests Complied With—From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to lift the boycott on the Hoyt's Diners and Doughnut Shops.

Communication from the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, requesting the Council to use its best efforts to have the city adopt the signal of the Department of Electricity for installation at street crossings.

Communication from the Building Trades Council, requesting that a committee be appointed to co-operate with a like committee of their Council, for the purpose of urging upon the Board of Education the desirability of naming one of the new schools in memory of the late Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Delegates O'Connell and Flatley were appointed to represent this Council.

Communication from the Water Workers' Union, requesting the Council to oppose an ordinance now pending before the Board of Supervisors which has for its purpose to prevent public service corporations from opening and closing streets with their own employees. On motion the request was concurred in.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Secretary O'Connell, commending the majority of the Board of Supervisors for their civic, official courage and integrity in opposing the autocratic and unlawful desires of the Industrial Association in establishing the so-called American plan by means made unlawful and criminal by the laws of this State; and we pledge ourselves, and our constituent membership, to assist the lawfully constituted authorities in every way in maintaining the rights of labor and common citizenship unimpaired and in conformity with American traditions and ideals. On motion the resolutions were concurred in.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors on May 3, 1926, by vote of 14 to 3, and pursuant to its lawful and vested authority, adopted a resolution declaring the public policy of the city government "to maintain an impartial attitude in all peaceful industrial disputes," a policy that should be satisfactory and binding upon every law-abiding citizen and upon every officer and branch of the city government; and

Whereas, After a lengthy public hearing to gather and ascertain the real and true facts in the present controversy between the Industrial Association of San Francisco and certain labor organizations relating to the so-called American plan, at which hearing the representatives of all sides to the dispute were given fair, free and full

opportunity to present evidence and arguments in support of their respective sides, everything presented amply justified the concluding resolve of the resolution, requesting the Chief of Police "to restore so far as practicable all members of the police force to regular duty, to the end that future increases in crime may be prevented" and further urging him "to use every means at his command to prevent any further importations of ex-convicts and other undesirable characters into this city for use as strike-breakers"; and

Whereas, We believe that the Chief of Police should and will in good faith abide by said declared public policy, but such policy is not relished by the Industrial Association, inasmuch as it still employs and seeks to import undesirable characters and strike-breakers, and in addition continues its contemptuous propaganda, assailing and browbeating public officials, a sample of which is published as advertising matter in today's press, being a manifesto to "All Law-Abiding Citizens of San Francisco," threatening with political revenge and extinction all city officials elected by public suffrage who refuse to do the bidding of the Industrial Association in its plan to acquire control of city government as well as of industry and business; and

Whereas, At the said hearing before the Board of Supervisors, the only forum where the general public may learn the unbiased and unprejudiced facts, tested by rules of free inquiry and common sense, it was indisputably established, by evidence, both oral and written, and by direct admission of Albert E. Boynton, manager of the Industrial Association, that this organization composed of the super-intelligence, virtue and law and order of our city did, in mass meeting assembled, approve the policy so assiduously nourished and promoted by its past and present executives "to take the law in their own hands," a rather sardonic way of advocating law and order to "All Law-Abiding San Franciscans"; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council,

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission
Jenny Wren Stores.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
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in regular meeting assembled, this 14th day of May, 1926, that we commend the majority members of the Board of Supervisors for their civic and official courage and integrity in opposing the autocratic and unlawful desires of the Industrial Association in establishing the so-called American plan by means made unlawful and criminal by the laws of this State; and we pledge ourselves, and our constituent membership, to assist the lawfully constituted authorities in every way in maintaining the rights of labor and common citizenship unimpaired and in conformity with American traditions and ideals; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the press.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended the endorsement of the Laundry Workers' wage scale, with the usual conditions. The controversy between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Hooker Sheet Metal Works, the matter was referred to the secretary for the purpose of arriving at a proper solution of the question. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the products of the Co-Op Manufacturing Company of Oakland, and Goldstone Bros. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Longshore Lumbermen—Business dull; Swift Lumber Company is 100 per cent union. Fishermen—Government regulated fisheries are cutting down number of seamen taking ships north. Street Carmen—Brother James Flynn is very sick; will assist in carrying bond issue for electrical distribution in the city. Lithographers—Are progressing in organizing campaign; requested assistance in having their label on all lithographing work. Auto Mechanics—Are making progress with new wage scale; requested assistance in organizing Automobile Association shops; will hold dance June 5th. Culinary Workers—Have settled differences with Hoyt's Doughnut Shops. Waiters—Will continue educational lectures. Waitresses—Hoyt's Diners on Market street and on Geary street remain unfair.

Report of Trades Union Promotional League—First district meeting at Collingwood Hall, 18th and Collingwood streets, was a success.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the secretary be instructed to send a letter to the affiliated unions requesting them to notify their membership to register for the coming election; and also request the Registrar of Voters to have representative at meeting of affiliated unions; motion carried.

Motion that the Council place the Traung Label & Litho Co. on the Unfair List; motion carried.

Receipts—\$186.33. **Expenses**—\$167.55.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Note: Unions are requested to advise their members to patronize the union label, card and button, and to avoid particularly trading with firms on the Unfair List.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

"This government depends at last upon the intelligence and character of the average citizen. His constant, vigilant interest in public matters is indispensable to the success of this great experiment. The idea that the government should be universal provider and guarantor against all risks and wants of human existence is at war with our whole theory of government. The theory that there is a wisdom at Washington with reference to purely personal and local concerns superior to the wisdom found at home and in the communities or the States is not the theory upon which our government was organized."—Senator Borah of Idaho.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 13.)

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Fishing isn't anything to brag about in Calaveras county this season. While there last week on a camping trip George Moore caught enough to vary the monotony of a flapjack-and-bacon diet; however, he hesitates to boost the section to anglers.

If you don't know where to go on your day off, drive down to Perissima Canyon, seven or eight miles from Half Moon Bay. If not what it was some years ago before exploiters got busy, W. S. Leslie, who was there Sunday, says it still is a beautiful place for an outing.

When a man wants a sub is just when there ain't no such thing. After waiting for one to show, "Pop" Piersol bought a license and went hunting, with the result that "Harmless Harvey" Bell is tolling the hours—7½ of 'em—harmoniously on old No. 8.

Although he has to work for a living, Harry Crotty gets considerable enjoyment out of life in one way or another. When depositing his card in the chapel recently he confided a little joke on Dave Hughes of the Chronicle. Telephoning Dave, he claimed to be press agent for a theatre featuring a Welsh orchestra. Said Welsh music seemed too deep for appreciation this far west but, for the honor of Wales, it must not be allowed to "flop." None too faint is the memory of his old home cherished by Dave and when the pseudo press agent pleaded for him to personally see to it that representative throngs of compatriots attend—applaud at proper moments, too—Dave readily promised complete co-operation.

Recently Mr. and Mrs. Shorty Davison boarded a boat and sailed up the bay to fish. Nearing a certain walled institution, Mrs. Davison insisted they go no further, that it was not safe for Shorty. Nothing daunted, Shorty kept on, the gates of San Quentin opened and the couple were invited to dinner.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

William "Bill" McKnight left the first part of the week for the southern part of the state, where he will inspect his ranch. After a short visit there he and his family will tour the Yosemite valley by auto before returning the latter part of the coming week.

E. L. "Doc" Walker, who has been off the past week while receiving treatment for his eyes, returned to work the middle of the week. Doc stated his eyes were much better, and that he intended to work a few days and then take another rest.

From reports, the condition of Robert Dollar, who is bed-ridden with flu pneumonia, is very grave, and while the crisis had not been reached at this writing, it was held by attending physicians that his hardy and rugged constitution would pull him safely through; which his many friends sincerely hope will be the case.

W. "Professor" Groom's day of rest was spoiled all because he had to make a special trip to Daly City to report to the presiding officer why his head lights (of his auto, of course) were not properly adjusted according to law; and all the time

"Prof" had prided himself upon being such a law-abiding autoist.

"Kid" Berry almost has a new car after having his Star overhauled and a California top put on his bus. And he reports that he and his family gave it a thorough tryout last Sunday, when they made "almost a 400-mile trip."

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Gilbert Diebolt of the bakers, Caesar Ehlers of the shipwrights, Emilla Senatore of the painters, Joseph M. Hughes of the mailers, Charles J. Bjurstrom of the carpenters, W. L. Lyon of the musicians, Earl Orem of the laundry workers.

The Labor Council has appointed a committee to urge upon the Board of Education, in conformity with resolutions adopted by the Council some time ago, the desirability of naming one of the new school buildings after the late Samuel Gompers, who all his life worked strenuously for the broadening of educational opportunities for all of the people. A number of other cities in the country have honored Gompers in this manner, and it is the hope of thousands that San Francisco will adopt a similar course at this time when a large building program is being carried out by the Board of Education. Delegates O'Connell and Flatley were named by the president for this purpose.

The Auto Mechanics' Union will hold an entertainment dance on the evening of June 5 in California Hall, and all trade unionists and their friends are invited to attend. The organization finds these affairs very beneficial to the union, and it may become the practice to hold them about once a month in future.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union reports that the new government regulations concerning the fisheries has resulted in cutting down the number of men the packers are employing for this year's catch. More steamers are also being used this year than in the past.

The Cemetery Workers' Union has finally reached an understanding with the Cemetery Owners' Association providing for an increase of 25 cents per day in the wage scale. At its last meeting the union voted to approve the recommendations of the committee to accept the offer.

Resolutions were adopted last Friday night by the Labor Council commending the majority of the Board of Supervisors for its stand in opposition to the autocratic and illegal methods of the Industrial Association in its efforts to fasten the so-called American plan upon the industries of this city. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors and the Industrial Association.

The Laundry Workers' Union has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement, which has been approved by the Labor Council, and will now be forwarded to the laundry owners with a request that negotiations be opened up looking to putting it into effect at the earliest possible date.

James Wilson, financial secretary of the Brotherhood of Teamsters had the misfortune to break a leg while indulging in a foot race at a picnic last Sunday. He will be confined to his bed for a couple of weeks as a consequence.

The Co-Op Manufacturing Company of Oakland and Goldstone Brothers of San Francisco, both garment manufacturing institutions, have been placed on the unfair list of the Labor Council because of opposition to the United Garment Workers' Union, and all trade unionists are urged to keep this fact in mind, particularly when purchasing overalls and ready-made clothing. Look for the union label of the Garment Workers.

At the request of the Water Workers' Union, the San Francisco Labor Council will send a letter to the Board of Supervisors opposing the proposed ordinance that would require the city to open and close streets, forbidding public utilities to do so. It is objected that this would put many men now employed by the companies out of work. The legislation was intended to remedy improper opening of streets and filling of ditches. This, it is argued, could be remedied by inspection and supervision by the Board of Public Works.

Another communication to the Supervisors by the Labor Council was in support of the Wiley traffic signal, which is locally manufactured by union labor. It can be obtained at a cost 40 per cent below that of others, it is claimed.

STATE WATER AND POWER LEAGUE.

Petitions to have the California Water and Power Act submitted to a vote of the people at the November election are now being circulated.

This measure has the support of Hon. William Kent of Kentfield, Hon. James D. Phelan, Dr. John R. Haynes of Los Angeles, Rudolph Spreckels of San Francisco, Louis Bartlett of Berkeley, Paul Scharrenberg of San Francisco and many others prominent in the affairs of the State.

The measure has the determined opposition of the privately owned hydro-electric power companies and affiliated interests.

"The legislative investigation conducted by the Jones Committee," said Franklin Hichborn, who managed the campaign for the measure two years ago, "brought the fact squarely before the public that in 1922 the power companies had spent more than half a million dollars to defeat the Water and Power Act, subsidizing political leaders, labor leaders, social leaders and leaders of civic organizations to work against the measure.

"The measure was again defeated in 1924, after a campaign of misrepresentation unparalleled in the political history of the State.

"The act provides, for example, 'for the use of State credit in the development of State water resources, on a basis by which the development will pay for itself out of receipts for water and power within fifty years. The plan has been tried out in Ontario, with the result that not only are the properties thus developed paying for themselves, but the charges to the people for power have been reduced from 50 to 75 per cent from the charges which the people formerly paid privately-owned companies. The opposition to the measure flooded the State with circulars, alleging that the act proposed to raise \$500,000,000 by direct taxes with which to experiment with the power business.' Such representation was, to avoid the short sharp word, untrue.

"Another sample of misrepresentation in Southern California was in the form of a circular setting forth that the Water and Power Act would interfere with the Boulder Canyon development. Officials of the Boulder Canyon Association hastened to deny this untrue statement, but the time was short and the misleading circular had been given enormous distribution. Unquestionably thousands of voters were misled by it.

"The methods employed by the opponents of the Water and Power Act and the character of their campaigns against it are becoming well understood as the public becomes informed of what the act actually provides. The measure declares the policy and purpose of the State to be 'to conserve, develop and control the waters of the State for the use and benefit of the people,' and provides the necessary machinery for carrying its purposes into effect. The inability of its opponents to find valid objection to its provisions is indicated by the misrepresentation to which they have resorted."

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